

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the amended paragraphs provided below for the indicated pending paragraphs in the specification:

Please replace the Abstract of the Disclosure with the following:

A process for depositing marking material onto a substrate. Propellant is provided to a head, the head having at least one channel therein, the channel having an exit orifice with a width no larger than about 250 microns, the propellant flowing through the channel to form thereby a propellant stream having kinetic energy, the channel directing the propellant stream toward the substrate. Particulate marking material is introduced into the propellant stream in the channel, wherein the kinetic energy of the propellant particle stream causes the particulate marking material to impact the substrate. The particulate marking material includes toner particles which include a polyester resin, optional colorant, and polypyrrole. The toner particles have average particle diameter no more than about 10 microns and particle size distribution no more than about 1.25. The toner particles are prepared by emulsion aggregation and have average bulk conductivity at least about  $10^{-11}$  Siemens per centimeter.

Application No. 10/762,155

Please replace the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph at page 1, lines 1 and 2:

TONER COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING POLYESTER RESIN AND  
POLYPYRROLEPROCESS FOR DEPOSITING MARKING MATERIAL ONTO  
SUBSTRATE, SAID MARKING MATERIAL COMPRISING TONER PARTICLES  
COMPRISING POLYESTER RESIN AND POLYPYRROLE

Please replace the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph at page 103, line 6 to page 104, line 2:

A 2 liter colloidal solution containing 15 percent by weight of the sodio sulfonated polyester resin was then charged into a 4 liter kettle equipped with a mechanical stirrer. To this solution was added 42 grams of a carbon black pigment dispersion containing 30 percent by weight of ~~Regal®~~ REGAL® 330 (available from Cabot, Inc.), and the resulting mixture was heated to 56°C with stirring at about 180 to 200 revolutions per minute. To this heated mixture was then added dropwise 760 grams of an aqueous solution containing 5 percent by weight of zinc acetate dihydrate. The dropwise addition of the zinc acetate dihydrate solution was accomplished utilizing a peristaltic pump, at a rate of addition of about 2.5 milliliters per minute. After the addition was complete (about 5 hours), the mixture was stirred for an additional 3 hours. A sample (about 1 gram) of the reaction mixture was then retrieved from the kettle, and a particle size of 5.9 microns with a GSD of 1.16 was measured with a Coulter Counter. The mixture was then

allowed to cool to room temperature (about 25°C) overnight (about 18 hours) with stirring. The product was then filtered through a 3 micron hydrophobic membrane cloth and the toner cake was reslurried into about 2 liters of deionized water and stirred for about 1 hour. The toner slurry was refiltered and dried with a freeze drier for 48 hours. The uncoated cyan polyester toner particles with average particle size of 5.9 microns and GSD of 1.16 were pressed into a pellet and the average bulk conductivity was measured to be  $\sigma=1.4 \times 10^{-12}$  Siemens per centimeter.

Please replace the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph at page 104, line 19 to page 105, line 11:

The dried product was then submitted for a triboelectric charging measurement. The conductive toner particles were charged by blending 24 grams of carrier particles (65 micron ~~Hoeganes~~ HOEGÄNES core having a coating in an amount of 1 percent by weight of the carrier, said coating comprising a mixture of poly(methyl methacrylate) and SC Ultra carbon black in a ratio of 80 to 20 by weight) with 1.0 gram of toner particles to produce a developer with a toner concentration (Tc) of 4 weight percent. This mixture was conditioned overnight at 50 percent relative humidity at 22°C, followed by roll milling the developer (toner and carrier) for 30 minutes at 80°F and 80 percent relative humidity to reach a stable developer charge. The total toner

blow off method was used to measure the average charge ratio ( $Q/M$ ) of the developer with a Faraday Cage apparatus (such as described at column 11, lines 5 to 28 of U.S. Patent 3,533,835, the disclosure of which is totally incorporated herein by reference). The conductive particles reached a triboelectric charge of +0.56 microCoulombs per gram. In a separate experiment another 1.0 gram of these toner particles were roll milled for 30 minutes with carrier while at 50°F and 20 percent relative humidity. In this instance the triboelectric charge reached +1.52 microCoulombs per gram.